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SOVIET, U.S. STANDS ON UPCOMING SUMMIT CONTRASTED

LD051517 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) -- TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The world is now experiencing a most critical time, when it is essential to make a choice and make a decision that can have a decisive influence on the state of affairs on this planet today, and in the future. All who feel a sense of responsibility for the fate of humanity share this view of the situation. This is the reason why the USSR's initiatives meet with such a broad and positive response from the world public. The USSR confirms its unbending desire for peace; advocates an end to the vicious circle of the arms race; supports the search for accords on important international problems; and is taking specific, practical steps in these directions.

One month ago the Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium on nuclear blasts, and appealed to the United States with a proposal that it join the moratorium and renew talks on a total ban on nuclear tests. On the table at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons is the Soviet proposal for an introduction, during the whole period of these talks, of a moratorium on the creation (including scientific research work), testing, and deployment of space strike weapons, and the freezing of strategic offensive weapons. The USSR also unilaterally took another important step; it introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and halted implementation of other response measures in Europe. Very recently it introduced a proposal at the United Nations on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization.

At the present time, the Soviet side is preparing in the most serious manner for the Soviet-American summit meeting. It is preparing for a substantial, business-like, and honest talk; for a serious discussion of the real problems and real interests of the USSR and United States, their future, and the future of all mankind.

And, of course, the USSR has the right to count on Washington displaying the same responsible approach and understanding of the fact that the summit meeting is intended for negotiations on the basis of equality, and that, in relations between two nuclear powers, the language of force is useless and dangerous.

One can hardly doubt the fact that demonstratively continuing nuclear tests during a moratorium on nuclear blasts, announced by the other side, and conducting tests of an antisatellite system at real targets in space, when, 2 years ago, the other side had already taken upon itself the obligation not to put antisatellite weapons into space are clearly actions incapable of assisting in the creation of the appropriate political climate for the meeting and in finding points of contact.

It is time that someone or other finally understood this in Washington. There is still time to take the realistic path, and to behave in such a way that the future meeting can be constructive and lead to positive results: The main thing is to be imbued by a sense of responsibility for averting a nuclear threat and saving the world.

ASAT TEST WILL RELEASE USSR FROM COMMITMENT

LD051826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] There has been a broad response to the TASS statement expressing the Soviet Union's attitude to the U.S.'s intention to test an antisatellite weapon. Here is a news commentary by Viktor Levin:

[Levin] The White House makes no great secret of the fact that the test is not just, and not so much military in nature, as political. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, an administration spokesman has declared that the main thing is to "show resolve." Administration officials who have spoken out in favor of carrying out tests at the earliest opportunity, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, believe that successful tests will give President Reagan the opportunity to declare at the meeting with the Soviet leader in Geneva that the United States has an antisatellite weapon. The only way to interpret this is that the tests are designed to create a basis for pressuring the Soviet Union. But such intentions are futile, as was indicated in clear-cut terms by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his replies to TIME magazine. The summit meeting, he said, is intended for negotiations, and, what is more, negotiations on the basis of equality, not the signing of anyone's capitulation document. All the more so, since we have not lost to America either in war or even in battle and we owe America precisely nothing.

But this is not the only point. Antisatellite weapon tests represent another real step on the road to the extension of the arms race to outer space. The American Administration seemingly does not hear the Soviet side's firm and clear statements to the effect that averting the militarization of space is the main and paramount task, and should it fail to be resolved, then other problems will not be resolved either. Representatives of the American Administration today allege that the United States must catch up with the Soviet Union in the development of an antisatellite weapon. But this is nothing but the latest version of the"Soviet threat" myth. As far back as 2 years ago, our country tabled a draft treaty on banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth, and it adopted a commitment at that time not to be the first to put antisatellite weapons of whatever type into space.

In other words, in a desire to demonstrate goodwill and sincere intentions, the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from placing antisatellite weapons of any kind into space. This moratorium is being scrupulously observed. The Soviet Union is resolutely attempting to ensure that space remains peaceful. The recent proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization also has this end in view.

Should the United States carry out an antisatellite test against a target in space, the Soviet Union, as the TASS statement says, will consider itself released from its unilateral commitment to not put antisatellite weapons into space and the entire responsibility for subsequent developments will then rest totally on the American side. The Soviet Union prefers another way.

U.S. ASAT TEST PROGRAM REVIEWED, CRITICIZED

PM051331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Dodonov article under the rubric "In Pursuit of Military Superiority": "What Is Concealed Behind the ASAT Tests"]

[Text] We know that Washington regard- space as a potential theater of military operations.

Statements by a number of spokesmen for the influential militarist circles have repeatedly emphasized that the conduct of military operations in space fully accords with U.S. interests. With the adoption of Reagan's "star wars" program (disguised under the name of the "Strategic Defense Initiative") scientific research and experimental design work on the creation of various types of space arms have acquired great scope and their pace has increased.

Recently, to judge from American press reports, work on antisatellite strike weapons has been sharply intensified. A few days ago, the White House announced the U.S. President's decision to conduct flight tests of an ASAT system against a real target in space in September-October of this year. This antisatellite aircraft and missile system is designed to hit artificial earth satellites in low orbits; up to 1,000 km. The system includes a carrier aircraft based on a modernized F-15 fighter and a two-stage missile slung beneath its fuselage. The missile carries a small interceptor shell with several dozen small motors, an infrared guidance system, and an orientation system based on a laser gyroscope and a minicomputer. The interceptor shell homes in on the satellite's heat radiation.

To judge from American press reports, the process of intercepting a target satellite with the ASAT system appears in a general outline as follows. On a command from the ground control center, the carrier aircraft with an antisatellite missile ascends to an altitude of 15-20 km and heads for the projected launch point. The majority of operations to prepare for the missile launch are carried out by the aircraft's computer. After separation from the carrier aircraft, the missile is guided to the projected point in space with the help of its own onboard control system.

Toward the end of the missile's second stage, the system for homing on the target satellite's infrared radiation and the system of ensuring the interceptor shell's stabilization in flight begin functioning. At the moment of the interceptor's separation, infrared sensors surveying space capture the target. Then, the homing system ensures that the interceptor scores a direct hit on the target satellite and destroys it.

The development of this complex began back in 1977. A number of major firms are participating in it, including Vought, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, and others. Two tests of the ASAT complex had already been conducted in the United States in 1984. Missiles were launched to the projected point without hitting a target. Then, the tests were deferred. But now, according to White House spokesman L. Speakes, the United States is to test an antisatellite weapon system against a real target in space for the first time. An American satellite whose active existence has ceased has been chosen as the specific target.

This year it is planned to conduct two more tests of the ASAT system; this time using special target satellites placed in a low orbit in advance. It is planned to impart a still more clearly expressed provocative thrust to these tests. This is indicated by the fact that the spherical target satellites being used will, according to American press data, have the potential to imitate the characteristics of the heat (infrared) radiation peculiar to Soviet satellites of various kinds.

A noisy propaganda campaign has been mounted in the United States to somehow justify the creation of antisatellite weapons and their testing. They go so far as to claim that the upcoming American tests will make the Russians "more complaisant" and even force the USSR representatives at the Geneva talks to agree to conclude an agreement advantageous to the United States. As has repeatedly happened before, it is groundlessly asserted that a ban on the testing and deployment of antisatellite weapons runs counter to U.S. security interests, since, it is said, the USSR is also testing an antisatellite means.

And this lie is being disseminated despite the fact that, as long ago as August 1983, the Soviet Union adopted a unilateral pledge not to be the first to put any type of antisatellite weapon into space as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from putting antisatellite weapons of any kind into space. That unilateral moratorium is still in force. And, at the Geneva talks, we proposed the destruction of the antisatellite means which the United States and the USSR already have and whose testing has not been completed. The whole world knows of the USSR's proposal envisaging the prevention of the militarization of space: not to start a space arms race; to ban the entire class of space strike arms; to establish without delay a moratorium on their creation, testing, and deployment. The world public warmly welcomed that constructive initiative, for it accords with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the USSR, the United States, and all other countries.

It is important to emphasize that, at present, control over the fulfillment of treaty commitments is based on data obtained by national technical means, above all space means. The existing U.S. and Soviet satellites are used for communications, navigation, warning of a missile attack, and other purposes. The practical deployment of an ASAT system, which will follow after the testiing (a fact the Pentagon does not, in point of fact, conceal), would be a dangerous destabilizing factor in the international situation. For a direct threat to Soviet satellites would arise.

There is another circumstance of considerable importance. THE NEW YORK TIMES cites a statement by a Pentagon staffer who was involved in elaborating space policy. Emphasizing the great connection between antisatellite technology and the "star wars" program, he declared that the upcoming tests of antisatellite weapons "will provide valuable information on the miniaturization of sensors and computers, which will be needed to build orbital stations designed to destroy enemy missiles." In the future, according to that staffer, the U.S. Air Force also plans to conduct tests of beam weapons, including lasers, in the struggle against satellites. Such weapons are also considered one of the leading "candidates" for use in the "star wars" system.

Reactionary Senator B. Goldwater, known for his links with the Pentagon and the CIA, quite recently blurted out the true aims of the planned U.S. tests of antisatellite weapons. Replying to a question put by the CBS TV company as to whether these tests will affect the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, he declared with cynical frankness: "I don't give a damn how it affects them. The chief thing is that it should accord with the basic aims of the United States." Let us amplify: the aims of influential militarist circles and the military-industrial complex, whose interests are reflected by the senator "hawk."

The fact that the United States is now planning to test the second generation of antisatellite means -- which is what the ASAT system is -- is fraught with serious consequences. It is essentially a question of testing certain elements of space-based ABM defense -- in particular, space strike weapons.

"Some people in the United States evidently thought that an opportunity had appeared to overtake us and bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev declared during his conversation with American journalists. "But this is an illusion. It failed in the past, and it will fail now. We will find a reply, and a quite adequate one at that." Washington will not succeed in upsetting the existing military-strategic parity.

GENERAL DEBATE ENDS AT NONPROLIFERATION TALKS

LD051211 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 5 TASS -- The general debate has been concluded at the third conference for examining the operation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Special committees started working.

The general debate in which representatives of more than 60 countries took part was held in a constructive spirit. The speakers declared for the need to take steps to curb the nuclear arms race, to achieve the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. In this connection they welcomed the latest Soviet peace initiatives which, in their opinion, are important and constructive and are aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe and achieving agreement in the sphere of the limitation and ending of the nuclear arms race.

The message of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the participants in the conference and his answers to the U.S. TIME magazine evoked broad response at the conference.

A number of delegates sharply criticized the steps taken by the United States of late, the steps that lead directly to the beginning of the deployment of new type of nuclear arms, space arms. These measures of the U.S. Administration, in the opinion of the participants in the conference, are aimed at disrupting the existing strategic balance and at getting military superiority over the USSR.

SS-19 TEST 'CAMOUFLAGE' CLAIM TERMED 'FABRICATION'

PM301331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Sergeyev "Rejoinder": "Why Operation 'Canard' Was Needed"]

[Text] Citing anonymous military experts, reports have appeared in the pages of American newspapers that some kind of camouflage is being used during SS-19 launches on Soviet test sites "especially for the purpose of misleading" U.S. monitoring facilities which, they say, prevents them from determining the accuracy of these missiles.

The question arises: Why has this false information appeared right now, and why does it concern precisely SS-19 missiles? The explanation is quite simple: Some time ago the American press reported that, according to CIA data, the assessments made earlier of the SS-19 missiles' accuracy were overstated (and, consequently, these missiles' potential for hitting small, strongly defended targets was greatly exaggerated). It is clear that these articles alarmed the Pentagon. For they could cast doubt on its whole spurious concept of a "Soviet military threat," under cover of which the United States has mounted unprecedented militarist preparations. Of course, the U.S. military department could not admit this. And so a new "canard" has appeared, designed to "explain the reason" for the differences of opinion between the Pentagon and the CIA regarding the SS-19 missiles' accuracy with reference to some "deliberate actions" by the Soviet Union.

However, lies don't get you very far, as the saying goes. The flimsiness of the Pentagon's fabrications is obvious. For the SS-19 missile was created many years ago, and since then, the United States has had repeated opportunities to observe its launches. Therefore, allegations that some kind of "camouflage practice" has begun in the Soviet Union are beside the point. It is clear even to the nonspecialist that there is no sense in starting to camouflage what had not been camouflaged for a long time.

The initiators of the dishonorable fabrication have once again gotten themselves into a mess.

SUPREME SOVIET'S ORLOV ADDRESSES WWII CONFERENCE

LD050912 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Khabarovsk, September 5 TASS -- The rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan was an event of worldwide historical importance, which made an immense impact on the destinies of the whole of mankind, Vladimir Orlov, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, said in his address at the international conference on "40 years of victory over Japanese militarism and the tasks of the peace movement in Asian and Pacific countries."

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a message of greetings to participants in the forum. "We express the hope that the Asian states will join efforts collectively to work a common comprehensive approach to the problem of security in the whole of Asia and in the adjacent parts of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans," the message reads.

Vladimir Orlov said in his address that to expedite the rout of Japanese militarism, the Soviet Union, loyal to its commitments of an ally, had entered the war against Japan. The Soviet people and their armed forces played the decisive role in the defeat of Hitler Germany and of militarist Japan.

The conference is sponsored by a number of Soviet public organizations. It is attended by delegates from about 40 countries and from some international organizations. Speakers at the conference call for a comprehensive approach to questions of peace and security in Asia, for dialogue between countries, and for a more energetic movement against the nuclear threat in Asia and all over the world.

The conference will close on September 7.

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS BOVIN ON WORLD ISSUES

LD311644 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] We begin our detailed reports with world politics. The Soviet Union's dynamic, active and constructive foreign policy nowadays, in addition to the normalization of the relations with America [as heard], turns toward Europe, the cradle of detente. In this foreign policy the smaller countires can also play a serious role, since for them it is easier to find the zone of understanding, compared to the big powers. This is what Aleksandr Bovin, leading IZVESTIYA commentator, said in reply to the questions of our Moscow correspondent. Jozsef Barath's interview follows:

[Begin recording] [Barath] What do you think -- is it justified to claim that recently, let's say since spring, a new era has begun in Soviet foreign policy? Has it become much more active and have certain of its emphases also changed? For example, I am thinking of Europe.

[Bovin] Look, the last few years, as our Hungarian friends know very well, were accompanied by certain difficulties in our countries. After the death of Leonid Brezhnev, there was first the period of Yuriy Andropov and then of Comrade Chernenko; this situation has, of course, left a mark on the country's internal circumstances, on the shaping of foreign policy.

The basic principles remained unchanged -- there is no doubt about that -- but in the well-known situation, at any rate, there arose complications and difficulties. Now, stability is the norm. Of course, what this led to is that something began that I would not call a new period or a new era; but the essential thing in any case is not the name. It is really the dynamism, activity, and constructiveness that can now become manifest. This applies to every aspect of foreign policy. It applies, for instance, to Soviet-American relations, but this does not mean that this relationship is exclusive, or even the most important one. This can be sensed in other directions as well, in relation to Europe, Asia, and everywhere. We strive to strengthen detente. This is the objective of our policy. It is this which we pursue, as the French say, in every possible angle.

[Barath] What is your opinion -- in what areas are there possibilities for the strengthening of the detente process?

[Bovin] The soil is most suited to this, naturally, in Europe. After all, Europe is the cradle of detente. Europe is the laboratory where the most important directions, the basic principles, were elaborated, which were then immortalized by the Helsinki Final Act. In spite of the fact that the United States has managed to break and destroy quite a lot of things -- for all that, the traces of detente can be felt much more and even seen to this day in Europe; they have a greater effect there than on any other continent. Therefore, Europe is in the forefront in this, and the rebirth and renaissance of detente will be much more simple to attain in Europe than anywhere else.

Of course a great deal depends on the development of Soviet-American relations, since -- though I repeat that the activity relating to the United States is not an exclusive direction in our foreign policy -- everybody knows that a fundamental issue of our time is whether there will be war or peace. And this will be decided in Soviet-American relations. That is why so much also depends on the development of these relations in Europe. Because in order for the crisis of detente to be overcome not only in individual regions but also globally, Soviet-American relations will have to improve. But unfortunately, our American partners -- I only wish I were mistaken, but this is how I see it -- do not seriously approach the cause of the Geneva meeting. Let us just take a look: a new nuclear explosion in Nevada; new antisatellite weapon experiments; and that obsessional stupidity about that powder, with which, it is alleged, Americans are sprayed here in Moscow. This is of course a ridiculous stillness. One has the impression that it is not so much with nuclear weapons that the Americans are experimenting, and they are not, after all, experimenting with new antisatellite weapons, but rather with us. They are testing our patence, our endurance. Actually, we have a lot of patience and a lot of endurance. However, I think that the Americans now stand to lose more than they might gain.

Naturally, Asia also has great significance in the solution of all global problems. I think that in the measure that China is getting on its feet, Asian issues will also come more and more to the forefront.

Of course, the Asian situation is much more complex than the European one, since there we have to reckon with a mass of contradictions: insoluble political problems, territorial problems, ethnic and religious problems, military conflicts. All this makes the creation of Asian stability much more difficult than the tasks which face us in Europe. The Soviet Union has already, earlier on, proposed the creation of a contractual system of collective security. At that time, though, the conditions for this did not exist. Now, among other things, we have proposed in Asia military confidence-building measures.

We shall work in the interest of this; we shall improve our relations with China and Japan. Our relations with India are excellent. Besides that, when I say that Soviet foreign policy has also become more active in Asia, this does not by any means mean that this activity is directed against the United States. We understand very well that America has its specific interests in this region, mainly in the Pacific basin. We also believe that what we need here it for everybody to cooperate as an equal partner; then, the situation which is needed there might evolve.

[Barath] Please, let us return to the United States. When the news of the summit between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev was published, many hoped that fundamental changes could take place in Soviet-American relations. In your opinion, is there no hope any more for this today?

[Bovin] I think that there are two types of summits. An example of one type is the meeting between Brezhnev and Nixon in 1972. Prior to that, serious preparations took place: documents were prepared and the leaders met and discussed some questions and signed the documents. However, another type of summit is also possible. Such was, for example, the meeting of Khrushchev and Kennedy in Vienna in 1961. There was no agenda, and no document awaited signature. The two leaders met to get to know each other, to exchange views, to put arguments and rebuttals to each other. This duly took place. But this type of meeting, in terms of results, is not as significant as the planned talks. The Geneva meeting will probably follow the Vienna model. It will serve to establish personal relations. Illusions as to the meeting itself being able to bring about a great change are not entertained by either side. We, of course, would like a turnabout, but I think that the objective conditions for this are missing. However, I think that our Chinese friends speak very correctly when they assert that it is better to meet than not to meet, that it is better to speak to one another than not.

[Barath] The Americans state that the experiment of the Strategic Defense Initiative results in a system which is really of a defensive character; i.e., it is not aimed against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, as far as she is concerned, qualifies this program as an offensive one, as one with an ability to strike. How can this be clarified?

[Bovin] Clarification is very simple. First of all, the military technology which the Americans intend to put into space, the laser weapon, radiation weapon, the electromagnetic cannon, in themselves are indeed able to be used for shooting down missiles; i.e., these can be used for defense. However, they can also be used for destruction of targets on land. This is written in the press by the Americans themselves. With the same type of laser weapon, navigating centers, ships, and military bases can be destroyed with great accuracy. The adjective of 'defensive' is very much a relative term in this case, since we are talking about such means which may be used as much for the carrying out of a first strike as for defense. This was the first aspect. Let us now see the second one. When the Americans establish their missile shield they by no means are intent on destroying or throwing away the missile sword. On the contrary, simultaneously with the experiments with anti-missile devices, i.e., Strategic Defense Initiative, the modernization of the attacking capability is taking place. Let us consider the Minuteman missiles, the cruise missiles, the new bombers; we will face the following fact. The Americans hide from our strikes, while they are perfecting those means with which they can attack us and against which we are defenseless. The American papers themselves concluded that everything the United States does appears from Moscow as if America were preparing for an attack and as if she were endeavoring to ensure that the effect of the counterstrike be as small as possible. The whole thing is as simple as that -- rather elementary.

[Barath] If global policy is discussed, it is always an important question for the Hungarians as to what the smaller powers can do, to what extent can they influence the formation of the processes of world politics. What do you think of this?

[Bovin] Look, I think that it is precisely the increase of the weight and role of the small and medium-sized countries which we can nowadays witness. Why? Because when the two poles, the American and the Soviet opinions, differ sharply from each other, when the two superpowers are facing each other, then finding the zone of agreement is so much easier for those states which are not direct participants of this confrontation. Let us take, for example, the Madrid meeting, and how much difficulty, complexity, and problems surrounded it. The compromise was found precisely by a group of small and medium-sized countries and it was they who helped us to escape from the blind alley into which Geneva fell. But even if we consider the meeting in Stockholm, there, too, it is this model repeating itself, more or less. It is precisely the small and medium-sized countries that are endeavoring to probe into ways with which the American and the Soviet standpoints could be brought closer. Other similar examples, many of them, may be mentioned which show that the activity of the small and medium-sized states can improve the atmosphere of international relations, when they can play a balancing role and a lot depends on this atmosphere. I think therefore that in a period of confrontation the weight and role of the small and medium-sized countries grow. [end recording]

UN SEABED FORUM DENOUNCES U.S., ENDS SESSION

LD052006 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 5 TASS -- The preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has closed its third session at Geneva's Palais des Nations.

The commission considered issues connected with the registration of applications for ocean floor areas submitted by the USSR, India, France and Japan, and other problems. Central to the agenda of the session was the question of discussing separate actions by the United States and some Western countries with regard to ocean floor resources, which contradict the U.N. Law of the Sea convention.

As is known, the National Agency for Oceans and the Atmosphere at the U.S. Department of Commerce issued in June 1985 licenses to several transnational consortiums for the development of resources in the international part of the ocean floor.

An overwhelming majority of participants in the session denounced the attempt to establish a separate regime on areas of the international ocean floor, which is directed at undermining the U.N. Law of the Sea convention.

At the initiative of the Group of 77, the session's participants adopted a declaration denouncing and rejecting as invalid the separate actions by the United States and some other Western countries with regard to ocean floor resources, which contradict the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention. The U.N. General Assembly proclaimed the ocean floor way back in 1970 to be the common heritage of mankind.

The session's positive results facilitate the continued effective elaboration of norms, rules and procedures of the future work of the International Sea-bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in the interests of the entire international community.

TASS: REAGAN WARNS 'DISOBEDIENT' LEGISLATORS

LD052316 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

President Reagan has warned Repbulican legislators that they will get no support from the White House and personally from the President in the canvassing campaign in preparation for the Congress mid-term elections of 1986, if they do not support the current administration's home and foreign policy. President Reagan has made this statement, according to press reports, after the first Cabinet meeting following his return from holiday. The President's denial of support for the election campaign of "disobedient" legislators will in practice inevitably turn into a sharp cut in subsidies and donations from political patrons and, consequently, a lessening of their chances to be re-elected to Congress.

In the course of mid-term elections all seats in the House of Representatives and a third of the seats in the Senate are renewable. Among those who will have to campaign for preserving their seats in Senate are 22 Republicans, many of whom, as the UPI agency said, are opposing a whole number of aspects of the Reagan administration's policy. The agency stresses that sentiments of this kind among legislators who are returning now to the capital after the summer recess spent in their districts, are a reflection in a considerable measure of the sentiments of the American electorate. Judging by the returns of public opinion polls and statements by congressmen and senators themselves, the electors are concerned about a toughening of the administration's confrontation policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the incessant increase in military spendings to the detriment of the social programmes.

GORBACHEV INTERVIEW, U.S. STANCE ON SDI VIEWED

LD052323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello comrades: In the comments coming from abroad on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to the U.S. magazine TIME attention is drawn to the firmness of our country's position on questions connected with the militarization of space. Moscow has once again said a resolute no to space arms. Moscow believes that if the arms race in space cannot be averted, then an accord on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms will not be reached either. Moscow is convinced that if the U.S. Administration's current position on space weapons does not change, then the Geneva negotiations will make no sense. Moscow says: If there is no ban on the militarization of space, then there will be nothing at all.

No, this is not an indication of an unwillingness to look for compromise solutions, nor is it a display of pessimism in appraising the forthcoming meetings and negotiations. Quite the contrary: The position of the Soviet leadership is substantiated by a persistent striving to bring the process of arms limitation out of its deadlock. The position of the Soviet leadership is humane. It fully responds to the interests of not only Soviet people, but also of Americans. This is the opinion of one of them: The United States is portraying the matter as if it were possible to secure peace unilaterally, but peace can only be secured bilaterally, and only by negotiations.

These are the words of Professor (Eckhard Max), one of the U.S. scientists who understands, on the one hand, the whole utopian nature, and on the other, the whole danger of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. In the White House, as is known, they are acquainted with the Soviet leader's replies to the U.S. magazine TIME. Judging by the words of an official representative, the U.S. President is approaching the issue of relations between our two countries seriously, and has made it known that he is ready to meet the Soviet Union halfway in an attempt to solve the existing problems. But, once again, it was said that the President has not changed his point of view on the issue of the Strategic Defense Initiative. The point of view has not changed, nor have the actions changed: In Washington, they are preparing to test a space weapon. In these conditions, a TASS statement said, the Soviet Union will consider itself free of its unilateral obligation not to put antisatellite weapons [sredstva] in space. But, you see, this moratorium has already been in force for 2 years. The noble initiative has been ignored by Washington, just like our obligations to cease nuclear blasts, just like other peaceful initiatives. Washington refuses to examine any measures to ban and limit antisatellite weapons. Moscow's stance is different: It considers that an agreement on averting the arms race in space is possible, that it is verifiable. Moscow is calling for a sense of responsibility for the fate of the world from Washington. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to TIME magazine, only together can we either survive or perish.

SHISHLIN ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW, IMPACT ON SUMMIT

LD050823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the 'International Diary' program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades. I will begin my account with a review of comments on Comrade Gorbachev's replies to the U.S. magazine TIME. The statement of the Soviet position on the main problems of Soviet-U.S. relations -- and these relations worry not only the two countries -- as well as the USSR's approach to the forthcoming summit meeting in Geneva, continue to be discussed and commented on literally all over the world.

I hand you over to political observer Nikolay Shishlin.

[Begin Shishlin recording] It appears to me that currently interest in this interview is increasing in the most varied circles, and as this interest increases, as people become more and more deeply imbued with the importance of the points that were made, their understanding of both the essence of the situation today and the ways proposed by the Soviet Union for tomorrow becomes more precise and sizable. First and foremost, of course, the value of the interview consists in that a strictly realistic assessment of the international situation is made, as well as of those actions begin undertaken by the United States on the distant approaches to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. It is true, it should be noted, that after the interview, U.S. Government figures began talking about the fact that in Geneva the United States would be striving not just to get acquainted, but to reach some accords with the Soviet Union, through making the reservation that they do not intend to submit any new proposals for the time being. But the line of action that has been chosen by the United States in its plan of preparation for the meeting in Geneva with the Soviet leader cannot, of course, make the mood buoyant. The impartial assessment of the U.S. line of action given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev puts everything in its place.

I would like to go on to say that this interview represents an authoritative confirmation of the Soviet Union's line for serious and responsible preparation for the meeting. In this interview it was stated straightforwardly that serious and substantial proposals for a dialogue with the U.S. leader are being prepared by the Soviet Union, and these proposals, as is clear from the text of the interview, do touch on really cardinal issues connected with limiting and reducing the arms race. or to put it another way, terminating the arms race on earth and not allowing it in space. It follows from the whole context of the interview that the Soviet Union is truly interested in successful results at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. And it seems to me that the interest and attention to the views stated in this interview allow one to talk about this being something bigger than simply an exposition of Soviet approaches to really vital problems of our time. This, if you like, is a philosophy of energetic actions in favor of strengthening peace and a recovery in international relations. The conversation was held with representatives of TIME magazine, but this conversation is not only addressed to an American audience, or only a Soviet audience; it is addressed far more widely. Here, familiarity with the Soviet position and the Soviet approach to today's major problems will undoubtedly play a useful, and not only sobering but a mobilizing role for the world community. Knowledge, that is the first step toward understanding, and when understanding and knowledge occur, it is a precondition for energetic and purposeful actions for strengthening peace. [end recording]

U.S. 'ANTI-HUMANE' POLICY TOWARDS ETHIOPIA VIEWED

LD052207 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 5 Sep 85

["Washington's 'Double Standards'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 5 TASS -- TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Official Washington is examining the question of applying economic and trade repressions against drought-striken Ethiopia, whose government is implementing an effective programme to combat hunger. At the same time, the White House is rejecting the demands voiced world-wide for the use of all-embracing sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, where the racist regime pursues a genocide policy vis-a-vis the African majority. This is a graphic example of the American "double standards" policy: while creating difficulties for the progressive governments objectionable to the United States, they support the most reactionary regimes obediently following into the [words indistinct] steps of Washington's policy.

Washington's hypocrites are camouflaging their anti-humane policy by speculation of some "violation of human rights" in Ethiopia. Thus, in particular, they accuse the Addis Ababa Government of allegedly "forcible evacuation" of the peasants from arid regions to fertile lands on the grounds that the people being resettled "do not wish to abandon the tombs of their ancestors." Some people in Washington would, apparently, like fresh tombs to appear near these graves and the number of victims of the drought to further increase. And then representatives of the Reagan administration would lash out against the Ethiopian authorities, accusing them of every mortal sin.

Meanwhile, and this is obvious, Washington is first and foremost unhappy about impressive successes the Government of socialist Ethiopia has scored in recent months in combatting hunger and thus demonstrated for the whole Africa to see the obvious advantages of the people's power.

Even Peter McPherson, head of the U.S. Agency for International Development, who has recently visited that country, recognised that the situation in Ethiopia's provinces, where hunger threatened recently hundreds of thousands of people, has improved. There he saw for himself that the resettling of 510,000 peasants from arid regions of the north to fertile southern regions nas proved to be effective, that American aid, which was granted earlier, is, as he admitted, appropriately used and that the position of the people, who suffered from hunger, has improved.

Obviously trying to frustrate that process, the Washington "human rights' zealots are hatching plans to impose an embargo on trade with Ethiopia. They are concerned today with how to divert sanctions away from the bloody Pretoria regime, which, as THE NEW YORK TIMES admitted, has a very bad reputation in the field of human rights.

ARBATOV-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH CONGRESSMEN

LD051244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A meeting has taken place at the American Congress between a Soviet public delegation, led by Academician Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences U.S.-Canada Institute, and members of the House of Representatives. The delegation arrived in the United States at the invitation of the Policy Studies Institute to take part in the 4th meeting of the public of the two countries on problems of Soviet-American and international relations. The meeting is opening in San Francisco and is timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the formation of the United Nations.

The meeting discussed the issues of averting an arms race, and in particular preventing the militarization of space, and also the development and expansion of contacts between the two countries.

TOLKUNOV MEETS WITH CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD051352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Meetings have been held in Ottawa between Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 74th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, and Senate Speaker Guy Charbonneau, and Speaker of the House of Commons John Bosley. Bilateral relations, including the further development of parliamentary links, and other matters of mutual interest were discussed during the conversations.

CORRESPONDENT PRESENTS SERVICE LIFE IN DRA

PM301450 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Aug 85 p 14

[First part of special correspondent Aleksandr Prokhanov "Afghan Reportage": "Notes on the Armor"]

[Text] I.

Once again the dry Afghan air and the shimmering Afghan light. The familiar dusky yellowness is everywhere -- on people's faces, baked clay structures, azure roof tiles, and the sandy expanses of the deserts where camel caravans, like thin arrows, head off in every direction. A green helicopter flies above the roofs, its fuselage swaying, deceiving the infrared eye of the surface-to-air missile. The village beneath the propellers, the checkered pattern of wheat fields, the barrels of the AKS's [Kalashnikov assault rifles] on the soldiers' backs, the pages in your notebook -- everything is covered with a fine layer of yellow dust. A shellcase crushed by tank tracks shines yellow in the road.

Anyone who has been in Afghanistan would know the feeling you experience -- after Moscow and Tashkent, the fountains and parks, the subway carriages, the well-dressed crowds, the large well-lit windows, the everyday bustle of home with the concerns about job, shopping, and family, after all the familiar fuss, confusion, and confidence in the future -- and would be familiar with the sensation you feel when the aircraft crosses over the mountain ridges, begins its descent into the rock bowl of the Kabul valley, and you come across a different land, a different language, a different reckoning of time, and different expressions on faces bearing the barely perceptible metallic tint of military yellow. A struggle is being waged in among the markets, bazaars, mosques, pomegranate orchards, and cart tracks hewn out of rocks. A fierce and total clash of passions and ideals involving a multiplicity of destinies; they clash in ravines, along paths, at meetings, in raids, at mosques and universities, and at funerals and celebrations. Here, almost at the end of the 20th century, a revolution is in progress. Here, there is also Islam. Here, there is also a large-caliber machinegun from China. Tribal elders who have come to Kabul for a peaceful settlement to a dispute. Here, there are caravan routes from Karachi to Jalalabad, to Qandahar, and to the bloody Panjsher Gorge. Here, a whitish paratrooper from the small town of Spas-Klepiki near Ryazan is letting a multicolored truck, covered in stickers and spangles, cross a bridge. And you feel that your life and fate are at the sharpest edge of today's terrifying world; that this edge is giving off sparks and melting and that the turbaned Afghan driver, the whitish paratrooper, and you yourself are just tiny sparks in this fierce and terrible struggle. Anyone who has been to Afghanistan will understand.

For 5 years I have watched the soft green linen hats of the motorized infantry along the banks of the dark-yellow river, in the shadow of twisted minarets, in the red dunes of the desert, and in the white snows of the Salang Mountain tunnel. It was 5 years ago that our limited contingent arrived in Afghanistan, by which time mosques and schools were already burning, foreign-made weapons were flooding in from Pakistan, an "undeclared war" had been declared, and the young, friendly republic called for help.

Five years are not a brief period. Much has been understood. Much has been experienced. Much has been learned. Some illusions have disappeared. Knowledge has been accumulated. Not only military knowledge. That is not what I have in mind. A particular "Afghan brotherhood" is rooted in souls and characters, uniting everybody, military and civilian, who has been through Afghanistan. They have completed their service or work in Afghanistan, returned home, and dissolved in cities and settlements among the numberless crowds; but they have somehow remained a "limited contingent." They recognize one another immediately, by some special and imperceptible "Afghan" habit, appearance, gesture, or expression.

This experience is already among us. It can be found strolling among the crowds along Tverskiy Boulevard, smelting steel in Zaporozhye, sowing grain in Kazakhstan, and gazing with a mother's unmoving and unseeing eyes in a shack near Kaluga. Here, in the Union, I am always seeking this yellowish tint in people's faces. And I invariably find it. I approach without hesitation. I know that I will hear it all, I will say it all, and I will be understood.

I recall how, in the first year, we arrived in the unknown country and gazed at the mountain ridges and deserts, at the white turbans and the yashmaks. The local authorities allocated us sites. Not in the fields, not in populated settlements, where for thousands of years the tiller's hoe and mattock have cultivated cereals and dug canals for the crystal-clear water. It was among the bare rocks, in the heat-cracked steppe, that the soldiers set up tents and squares of green vehicles, already hit by the first bullets. They regarded every drop of moisture as precious. Struggled to breathe in the numbing wind which scorched the lungs. At the time of the slush following the winter rains, the steppe turned into a black squelchy bog, and I recall our fleet-flooted uazik [jeep-type vehicle] getting stuck right up to its belly just outside the command tent and a tank, cutting out a sticky gully, towing us the 100 meters or so to the helicopter pad.

Its own structure. Its own routine. Its own sector of struggle and responsibility. Its own heroes. Its own folklore. Extensive, naive, touching, painful, audacious, "balladic," somehow bringing to mind the old soldiers' and cossack songs -- about the native country, about mother or wife, about the evil bullet. The only difference is that you have BTR's [armored personnel carriers] instead of stallions and AKS's instead of sabers and lances. Some dusty ensign, having traveled in convoy from Hayraton to Bagram and passed through bandit ambushes, will sing to you about the Salang highway. A tired officer in a shirt stretched tight across his chest, plucking some strings somewhere in the stifling steppe, will sing to you about the Asian stars. And greenhorn recruits, still to have their first sniff of gunpowder, will fiercely and devoutly sing to you about how they repulsed a dushman attack and how "our terrifying AKS's thundered away." These songs, having crossed over the Asian mountains, can already be heard in our homes. Young people and 10th-graders -- people who until quite recently tirelessly played Vysotskiy records -- are now listening seriously and silently to these "ballads"....

I have the feeling that Afghanistan has split and cleaved our age into two parts. It has left behind the easy life, guaranteed personal and social prosperity, guaranteed peace. It has meant the beginning of terrible days and years involving acute danger, struggle, defense, personal sacrifice, rejection of personal prosperity for the sake of the state's common idea, and a collective sense of rebuff and sharpened civic consciousness. This turnabout has occurred and is occurring particularly clearly in the life of everyone who has spent time in fighting Afghanisan, be he a chemical engineer working in Mazar-e Sharif, an archeologist from (Tulya-Tepe), a house builder in Kabul, or a serviceman taking cover behind the armor plate when under fire from a DShK [Degtyarev and Shpagin large-caliber machine gun].

Officers and senior commanders who have worked their way up to high ranks in the peacetime army -- the army which, 40 years ago, crushed the enemy in a terrifying war, gained victory, accumulated experience in immense battles, and, for 40 years, has been maintaining peace through its titanic military endeavors. It -- the army -- flies, sails, watches with radar eyes, learns to use unprecedented equipment, rehearses alternatives for potential battles, and works strenuously with inordinate defense efforts. All this is done right up to the limits of the possible. There is only one thing it had not done: It had not shed any blood, neither its own, nor anyone else's. There had been no real targets to be seen exploding through the gun sights. There had been no proper automatic fire thudding against bulletproof vests, leaving traces of blood across the chest. No exploding. No thudding. Until Afghanistan.

Gray-haired commanders found themselves under fire for the first time in the Afghan foothills. Saw wounded for the first time. For the first time they sent servicemen not into exercise attacks, but against the firing positions of an enemy who had set tanker convoys on fire. And it was only there, in the Hindu Kush, that the commanders -- some of them with an academic background -- finally became soldiers.

I understand these officers, family men who have spent more than half their lives in garrison towns and well-fitted city apartments, who are now swallowing the yellow dust in dried-up canals and river beds, leading military convoys in the white heat of the foothills through ambushes and mines, far from their nearest and dearest.

I recall a senior commander who had only just arrived at a unit. He was the first to rush forward under fire, the first rush to test himself among the exploding mortar shells in order to prove himself to his subordinates under fire and thus gain the right to send them into combat. He wanted to learn for himself what the infantrymen felt when marching along a mined path with dushman machine guns chattering all around from the rocky caves. And he did so. Thereafter, his orders were the orders issued by a man who had experienced and conquered the fear of death and valued soldiers' lives.

"Sons" -- this is what senior commanders call the soldiers. And they really are their sons -- in terms of age and spirit and because of the complex sense of tenderness, concern, and pain rooted in military necessity which senior officers feel for their soldiers. They consider them very precious. They look after them well.

"Sons," soldiers. Grandchildren of those who won the Great Patriotic War, who gained peace for the motherland at the cost of their attacks, wounds, and fraternal graves. Those who gave us new beautiful cities, those who gave us outer space, those who gave us postwar culture. Those who made it possible for a new generation to be born, a generation that had not fought a war. And now this generation that had not fought a war -- forced by a gloomy and cruel process which shocked the world and brought disaster, war, and devastation close to our borders -- this generation of "sons" is sitting in the belly of an aircraft before jumping, hearing the ricochet of bullets against armor, carefully marching along the mined mountain path, or spinning the steering wheel of a burning tanker.

Who are they, these soldiers of the eighties who have grown up in peace, these "mama's boys," brats reprimanded on so many occasions by our moralizing pedagogy and the zealous guardians of our morality and our way of life? How do these kids behave behind the steering wheels of BTR's and in the middle of the minefields?

A BMP [infantry combat vehicle] driver on an urgent mission was racing his vehicle across the steppe toward a village when he came up against a green wheat field. He could not, would not drive over the wheat. He did not rush across the field, even though it meant delaying his mission. He reversed, careful not to damage the wheat, and skirted around the peasant's field along a path, and the vehicle hit a mine along the dusty road.

The alarm sounded and the squad filed out on mission; the mountain track was mined, but he, the sergeant, did not let the greenhorns march ahead. He kept them behind himself, marching in front of them first, alone, careful and attentive, covering his comrades with his own body.

Snipers opened fire on a passing vehicle from behind a wall. The company's favorite, the joker, the clown, was wounded. The soldiers moved into the village behind the wall and destroyed the enemy ambush in a brief battle among the vineyards. And when the scared and timid residents -- old men in turbans, a white-bearded mullah -- approached the soldiers to explain that the village was not to blame, the bandits had appeared in the middle of the night, and to ask the "shuravi" [soviets] not to be angry with the residents, the "shuravi" were not angry.

Worn out, in bloody bandages, having sent their wounded comrade to the medical battalion, they shared their rations with the poor people and gave condensed milk to the children. They knew that the bandits who had fired the bullet and these frightened and poor crop farmers were not one and the same. They shared their bread with the villagers.

There are countless such examples. Our soldier in the Hindu Kush mountains is, as before -- 40 years after his fighting grandfather's generation -- brave, skilled, hardy, genial, ready to sacrifice himself for his friend's sake, and aware of why he is fighting there. Plunged into the far from easy soldierly routine, into an exhausting and dangerous struggle, he still has room in his soul for dreaming and deliberations on lofty subjects involving the meaning of life and the homeland's history in which he has to play a part dressed in a bulletproof vest.

We introduced the contingent at the request of a friendly country with which we share a border, which had been attacked by its enemy who was also our enemy. The formula explaining our temporary military presence in Afghanistan is: the performance of an internationalist allied mission and the defense of our southern borders.

I am no staff officer. I am simply recalling the not so distant past. During the prewar years, Soviet servicemen used their weapons in other countries on several occasions.

In Mongolia, at Halhiin Gol, we clashed with the samurai. We went into tank and bayonet attacks. We died. Our graves lie in Mongolian soil. They -- these graves, these tank and bayonet attacks -- prevented Japan's Kwangtung Army from invading. They saved thousands of people's lives. Moscow was saved by the Siberian divisions which routed the fascists near Volokolamsk and Klin. And not only those graves, but the others, and the others!

Our volunteers -- airmen, tank troops, riflemen -- fought in Spain. They fought against France; they fought against Hitler. We were not on the winning side then. The Spanish republic fell. Now it is difficult to make guesses, but let us imagine for a moment what could have happened had the republic survived. Had Spain, in 1941, been a strong and friendly state, tied to us by the bonds of brotherhood and remembering our military assistance. In all probability things would have been easier for us in that first and most bitter summer of the war. Things would have been easier for us at Sevastopol, Yelna, and Smolensk. Fewer of our people would have died in the encirclements. There would have been fewer funerals. The second-front problem would have taken a different form. All this is, of course, guesswork. I simply want to say that in Spain, near Guadalajara and Madrid, we were also fighting for Brest, for Kiev, and for the Volga River.

This is how things stood at that time, on the eve of World War II, when there were still no nuclear bombs or nuclear submarines. When entire "zones of peace" in the fighting world were left unaffected by battles.

Today "theaters of military operations" can merge into one another instantaneously. The enemy is preparing a simultaneous strike against the fatherland from all corners of the world -- with Pershing and cruise missiles from Europe. With aircraft carrier task forces from the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. With strategic bombers from the Indian Ocean, from Diego Garcia, and over the North Pole. With SSBN's, underwater launchpads spewing deadly megatons from the deep, from the Pacific and the Atlantic. Our defense is global, it runs across the poles and the equator, in the skies, and along the ocean floor. During a peacetime period without war the enemy is striving to set up convenient bridgeheads for future strikes, striving to destroy our military alliances, to make us quarrel with our neighbors, and to disrupt the equilibrium in global space, which is now expressed in terms of flying time, in terms of the combat patrol range of aircraft carriers and submarines suitable for striking from the ocean.

And the disruption of this spatial equilibrium is no less a disruption of parity and a destruction of strategic equality than the production of MX's, B-1's, or "space dreadnoughts."

We are neither utopians nor neurotics. We are the ones who yesterday marched across burning Europe and Asia. We are the ones who today are holding back the enemy from submarine compartments and autonomous patrol vessels [avtonomka]. Seated in the stifling interior of a personnel carrier. Performing an eternal, state [derzhavnyy] mission.

The helicopter is coming in to land beneath the brass-yellow sky. Any moment it will touch the ground where each step requires effort and courage, where bread lies alongside combat kit, where water in a roadside stream is approached with a mine detector. Visual perception is strange in the mountains. Everything seems to be closer. The cluster of rocks at the summit where the dushmans who fired on a convoy yesterday had hidden. The wreck of a burned-out shelled kamaz in a river bed, blocking the stream. The village, like a potter's model, where a young girl in a cherry-red dress has come out onto a flat roof. Visual perception is strange in the mountains. Everything that, until quite recently, there on the other side of the mountains, seemed painfully important, everything personal, urgent, involving an insult or pride, has suddenly receded here and been forgotten. A different view has emerged. Of the world as a whole. Of the people as a whole. Of the motherland as a whole.

...A soldier in a soft linen hat leans against a BTR's dusty armor, looking at the yellow sky with his blue eyes.

USSR LEADERSHIP SENDS SRV ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

OW031039 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Dear friends: On the occasion of the SRV's national day, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet union addressed a message of greetings to Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Nguyen Huu Tho, leaders of Vietnam. The message reads:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union convey to you and through you to the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV and to all the fraternal people of Vietnam, our sincere greetings and our finest wishes on the occasion of the memorable 40th anniversary of Vietnam's independence day.

Some 40 years ago, thanks to the successful August Revolution conducted under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indochina and Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an eminent international revolutionary fighter, the first worker-peasant state was founded in Southeast Asia, ushering in a new era in the centuries-long history of the Vietnamese people. The SRV's growth and development constitutes a structural part in the process of the international revolution started by the Great Socialist October Revolution and continued by the historical victory of the Soviet people over fascism and Japanese militarism.

The past several decades have brought out the historical victory of the heroic Vietnamese people in the struggle for national unification, the building of material and technical bases of socialism, and the work of protecting the revolutionary gains from the schemes of the imperialists and domestic and foreign reactionaries.

Over the past years, the Vietnamese people have been compelled to carry out the task of building a socialist society in an increasingly tough and tense international situation created by the aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism.

In Southeast Asia, the imperialists and hegemonists have continued to pursue a hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries and to interfere in their internal affairs.

During all the years of the Vietnamese people's successful struggle for freedom and national independence, the Soviet Union has always sided with them. The Soviet Union has resolutely supported the struggle of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in the protection of their sovereignty and territorial integrity, for the sake of normalizing the situation in this region and of turning it into a zone of peace and stability.

The Soviet people are pleased to stress that, based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism, the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the CPV and between the Soviet Union and the SRV have been consolidated by the treaty of friendship and cooperation and have been developed and expanded thoroughly.

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples have cooperated in implementing the task of building socialism and communism and have teamed up in the protection of the common cause of international peace and security.

The important new landmark in the development of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties and nations was the recent official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee. This visit affirmed that the two countries had the same views on all the issues discussed and it reflected both sides' concern over expanding and perfecting the fraternal relations between the two countries.

The Soviet people are firmly convinced that the Vietnamese people will achieve many new successes in socialist construction and that Vietnam, a country taking the lead in the Indochinese nations' struggle for freedom and progress, will make even greater contributions to the protection of peace and security in the Asian Continent and the world as a whole.

On these memorable days of fraternal Vietnam, we hope that you, dear comrades, and all the laboring people of the SRV will score many new achievements in socialist construction and national defense so as to worthily greet the Sixth Congress of the glorious CPV.

Long live the militant solidarity between the CPSU and the CPV!

Long live the friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples!

Wishes for consolidation and prosperity to the SRV, the bastion of peace and progress in Southeast Asia.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES VOROTNIKOV'S SRV VISIT

PM060911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Unity"]

[Text] A USSR party and state delegation, headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Vietnam 30 August through 4 September at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and Council of State and Government of the SRV.

The Soviet delegation participated in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's proclamation of independence and in rallies at the unveiling of the monument ot V.I. Lenin and laying of the foundation stone of the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hanoi and visited the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society. The delegation participated in the ceremony to commission the Thang Long bridge and Xuan Mai housing construction combine, built with USSR assistance, visited the sites of the Hoa Binh and Tri An hydroelectric power stations and the VIETSOVPETRO joint enterprise for oil prospecting and extraction, and met with their labor collectives. The Soviet Union's envoys were given a warm and cordial reception wherever they went.

The USSR party and state delegation was received by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, member of the SRV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

During conversation, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, there were expressions of deep satisfaction at the high level of fraternal relations between the CPSU and CPV and USSR and SRV and the mutual desire was confirmed to further widen and deepen them on the unwavering principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the basis of the 3 November 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The Soviet delegation head presented a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers to the SRV party and state leaders on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's proclamation of independence and conveyed greetings and best wishes from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to Comrade Le Duan and the other Vietnamese leaders.

V.I. Vorotnikov talked about the steps the CPSU and Soviet state are taking to accelerate the rate of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and about the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

On behalf of the CPV-SRV leadership and the Vietnamese people Le Duan expressed deep appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the government, and the entire Soviet people for the enormous and effective assistance to Vietnam and their support in the building of socialism and defense of revolutionary gains and expressed cordial gratitude for the warm congratulations. Le Duan asked for warm greetings and best wishes to be conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev and the other Soviet leaders.

The Soviet side confirmed the principled and constant line of the CPSU and Soviet state of strengthening international solidarity with fraternal Vietnam and giving it all-around support and assistance in accordance with the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and in the spirit of the accords reached during the talks between M.S. Gorbachev and Le Duan on 28 June in Moscow.

During the exchange of opinions on urgent present day problems, the two sides gave a common assessment of the international situation and the causes of continuing tension in the world.

Emphasis was placed on the urgent need to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and increase collaboration among all peace-loving forces in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and improve the international situation.

The Vietnamese side expressed full support for the USSR's foreign policy course and gave a high appraisal of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in space and of the Soviet decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions as of 6 August this year.

The sides resolutely condemned the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States and its allies in Asia and parts of the Pacific and Indian Oceans which is leading to a further dangerous destabilization of the situation in that part of the world and posing a mounting threat to its peoples.

Declaring their dedication to the idea of transforming Asia into a continent of peace and equal cooperation, both sides stressed the vital importance of a more active quest for constructive and mutually acceptable ways of solving problems for safeguarding peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region on the basis of a comprehensive approach through the joint efforts of all Asian states irrespective of their social systems.

There was confirmation of the USSR's and SRV's position in favor of solving the existing problems in Southeast Asia by political means, at the negotiating table, and turning it into a zone of peace and stability. Emphasis was placed on the Soviet Union's full support for the constructive efforts Vietnam is making in conjunction with Laos and Cambodia to improve the situation in Southeast Asia and develop relations of good-neighborliness, trust, and cooperation with all the states in the region.

The USSR party and state delegation expressed deep appreciation to the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State and Government of the SRV, and the entire Vietnamese people for the fraternal and cordial reception it was accorded during its stay in Vietnam.

The delegation wished the SRV working people great new successes in socialist building and an appropriate greeting to the Sixth CPV Congress.

NIKONOV RECEIVES SRV AGRICULTURE DELEGATION

PM031435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], a delegation of party workers headed by Vu Oanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the CPV Central Committee Agriculture Department, was in the Soviet Union 21 through 30 August.

The Vietnamese comrades were familiarized with the experience of party leadership of agriculture and agro-industrial associations' activity in carrying out the Food Program. They had meetings at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Tula CPSU Obkom, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and visited a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and scientific research institutes.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.P. Nikonov. V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SOKOLOV RECEIVES SRV DEFENSE MINISTER 6 SEP

LD060620 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 6 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, National Defence Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam General of the Army Van Tien Dung arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, by other officials.

The welcoming party included Vietnam's ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem.

PROSPECTS FOR NORMALIZATION IN SE ASIA DISCUSSED

LD021757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] The fraternal socialist countries have welcomed the results of the friendly meeting in Hanoi of the leaders of the three countries of Indochina: Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The press notes the participants' expression of fidelity to the traditions of solidarity among the three Indochina nations in their struggle for independence and freedom, and their unity of views in assessing international and regional problems. Yevgeniy Kachanov comments:

It must be said that meetings between the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have long been a tradition. At the same time, the present one caused great interest abroad. At the meeting of foreign ministers of the Indochina countries held in the middle of last month, the conclusion was reached that the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the three fraternal peoples has led to qualitative progress in the region and has created the preconditions for the strengthening of peace and security in Southeast Asia. This conclusion was also confirmed at the Hanoi summit meeting. Indeed, the successes of people's Cambodia in building a new life and the important victories sustained at the start of the year over the counterrevolutionary groups of Pol Pot and Son Sann have created the opportunity for the accelerated removal of units of Vietnamese volunteers, in order to complete the withdrawal by 1990, several years earlier than was originally planned.

Yet it was precisely the internationalist aid of Vietnam that certain circles in the capitalist countries of the region, belonging to the ASEAN group, put forward as the main reason for their refusal to support the process of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. So that argument now, as it were, is no longer valid, and one would like to hope that the ASEAN countries will respond positively to the peaceful initiatives put forward of late by the states of Indochina. I remind you, in particular, of the offer to start talks with Thailand, of Cambodia's agreement to enter, with Malaysia's mediation, a dialogue with various foreign [word indistinct] groups under the conditions that the Pol Pot clique is removed from the political arena, and the three countries' express readiness to take part in an international conference to solve the problems of peace and security in Southeast Asia. These proposals certainly deserve serious attention, and could indeed serve to bring about a change for the better in the lives of the region's peoples.

If one takes the problem [words indistinct] then one cannot help noticing that the initiative of the socialist states of Indochina is in line with the general approach to the problems of security in Asia about which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke during the recent visit to Moscow of Comrade Batmonh, the Mongolian leader. Its essence is to join the efforts of all Asian states, regardless of their social system, in the name of ensuring peace and stability. The normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia should be an important step in this path.

ROMANIAN LEADERS THANK USSR FOR GREETINGS

LD042343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrades Ceausescu and Dascalescu have sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in which they expressed heartfelt thanks for the congratulations and good wishes sent on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution and the social and national liberation of Romania.

The telegram expressed confidence that relations between Romania and the Soviet Union will steadily develop and strengthen in all spheres of socialist and communist construction, in the interests of both peoples and the common cause of socialism.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

PM040855 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 85 (Signed to Press 19 Aug 85) p 20

[M. Maksimov article under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "USSR-Romania: Successes of and Prospects for Cooperation"]

[Text] On 23 August, the Romanian people will celebrate their national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. In the period that has elapsed, Romanian working people, under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the Communist Party, have carried out radical, political, and socioeconomic transformations and are working persistently to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress (November 1984) on the country's further development.

During the years of people's power, Romania has been transformed from a poorly developed agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian socialist state with major industrial potential, agriculture organized on cooperative lines, and developed science and culture. As was noted at the 13th RCP Congress, in 1984 Romanian industrial output increased more than 100-fold and agricultural output almost 7-fold in comparison with 1945. The national income increased 32-fold. The people's material and cultural living standard has improved considerably.

These are just some of the facts which eloquently attest to what the Romanian people have achieved by their selfless labor, having embarked on the path of building a new life. These achievements are yet another convincing proof of the fruitfulness of the friendship, cooperation, and comradely mutual assistance typical of the relations between the socialist community countries.

Growth in Trade Turnover

The firm foundation of these relations between the USSR and Romania is the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1948 and then 1970. In the spirit of the treaty, the comprehensive ties between our countries are expanding and strengthening steadily. They have become very dynamic and large in scale in the area of the economy. Suffice it to say that in the period since 1950, the volume of Soviet-Romanian trade turnover increased approximately 15-fold and in 1984 it exceeded R3,562,000.

The USSR today accounts for around one-fourth of Romania's foreign trade. And approximately 40 percent of the reciprocal trade exchange is made up of machines and equipment.

The deliveries of metal-cutting machine tools, power and mining equipment, ships and maritime equipment, aircraft and helicopters, and equipment for the chemical, food, and textile industries from the Soviet Union to Romania are traditional.

In its turn, the USSR is one of the chief importers of Romanian machine-building products. Our country receives from Romania oil field and chemical equipment, freight-cars for transporting grain and pellets, electric motors, river and maritime vessels, metal-cutting machine tools, and agricultural equipment.

Important items among Soviet exports to Romania are fuel and raw material goods, including ferriferous raw materials, pig iron, ferroalloys, coal, and cotton. The proportion of these items in the total Romanian import of these goods is one-half. Industrial consumer goods, primarily refigerators, radio receivers, tape recorders, photographic and movie eqipment, clocks and watches, and domestic electrical appliances, supplied to Romania from our country enjoy popularity there. Romanian sewn and knitted goods, footwear, furniture, and other goods are well known to Soviet customers.

Trade between the USSR and Romania is developing successfully this year on the basis of the protocol on trade turnover for 1985. The volume of reciprocal trade turnover this year will amount to more than R4 billion, 17 percent more than the 1984 level.

This year, deliveries are continuing to Romania of Soviet machines and equipment, including metal-cutting machine tools, power and mining equipment, ships and maritime equipment, aviation technology, and also fuel and raw material goods in considerable quantities. Among this group of goods a special place is held by those goods which Romania's national economy receives from installations built in the USSR with the participation of Romania and other CEMA member countries. This includes electricity, natural gas, ferroalloys, pulp, and asbestos.

As in past years, Romania will supply the Soviet Union with a wide range of machines and equipment, including oil field equipment, agricultural machines, grain freightcars, and also other goods to meet the needs of the agro-industrial complex. Romanian exports will include a large proportion of chemical components and consumer goods.

Deliveries of Soviet oil to Romania are continuing in exchange for Romanian goods essential to the USSR's national economy. Reciprocal deliveries of goods help to develop both countries' national economies more successfully, increase production efficiency, and meet the needs of the USSR and the Romanian population more fully.

Cooperation in the Production Sphere

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania plays an important role in the development of the two countries' industrial, scientific, and technical potential. It is being pursued in many directors. One of these is cooperation in the construction of various national economic installations both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis within the CEMA framework.

In the period that has elapsed, more than 130 major industrial installations have been built in Romania with Soviet technical assistance. These installations account for a considerable proportion of the country's total production of electricity, coke, and products of ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemical industry. Here are just a few examples. Half of all the steel and rolled metal produced in Romania comes from the Galati Metallurgical Combine.

Almost 50 percent of steel pipes are manufactured at enterprises built with the Soviet Union's participation. By the early eighties the established capacity of the power stations built with the USSR's technical assistance was around one-third of the capacities of all Romania's power stations. At present the most important Soviet-Romanian cooperation project in the power industry is the AES being built in northern Romania using a Soviet-made water-moderated water-cooled-1000 power reactor.

In the last decade, Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the production and extraction of industrial raw materials has been developed. Together with a number of other CEMA member countries, Romania has taken part in building on USSR territory the Ust-Ilimsk Pulp Plant and the Kiyembayevskiy Mining and Enriching Combine, providing wellhead facilities for the Orenburg Gas Condensate Deposit, and expanding the capacities for the production of ferroalloys. Romania has supplied machines, equipment, and construction materials for these installations. Following the completion of construction of these enterprises, deliveries to Romania of natural gas, asbestos, pulp, and ferroalloys were increased.

In the current 5-year plan agreements on cooperation in the construction on USSR territory of the South Ukraine AES and a LEP-750 power transmission line from that country to Romania and Bulgaria are being implemented. On the basis of the latter agreement, 20,000 grain freightcars and some other goods are being supplied to our country from Romania, and considerable quantities of electricity will be supplied from the USSR to Romania over a 20-year period. In the middle of last year an agreement was signed on Romanian participation in opening up the Sovetabad gas deposit in the Turkmen SSR. Romanian construction organizations will construct -- by their own efforts and with their own funds -- a number of installations for gas extraction and the housing, social welfare, and cultural facilities connected with them. In payment for their services in the provision of wellhead facilities and the construction of other facilities, natural gas will be delivered from the Soviet Union to Romania in the period 1985-1990.

Production specialization and sharing, primarily in the machine-building sphere, are expanding and deepening. On the basis of the Long-Term Specialization and Sharing Program through 1990, signed in 1980, such types of cooperation programs have been agreed on in 15 machine-building sectors in recent years. A sharing agreement in the production of helicopters for agricultural needs has been concluded. In accordance with this Romania will produce helicopters for delivery to the USSR and for its own needs, and our country will supply Romania with subassemblies, raw materials, civil aviation aircraft, and helicopters.

Great importance is attached to the development of links in the sphere of science and technology. The Program for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Sharing between the USSR and Romania for 1981-1985 is helping to expand and deepen them.

Soviet-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is reaching new heights. Favorable prospects for this are opened up by the joint Soviet-Romanian documents, signed in Moscow in March this year, on the further development of trade turnover and economic cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990, and the work, now being completed, to coordinate national economic plans for the next 5-year period.

U.S. SDI DELEGATION TO SECURE ITALIAN COOPERATION

LD052146 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 5 TASS -- American military and technical experts, led by General O'Neill, who are members of the organisation for realising the "Strategic Defence Initiative", have arrived in Rome to study the prospects of Italy's participation in the "star wars" programme and choose specific fields for American-Italian cooperation within the SDI programme which would bring the most substantial results.

The trip's programme includes meetings with representatives of state and private owned industrial companies and of military firms.

The development and production under the SDI of electronic optical equipment, highly effective computers and various components for space satellites are regarded by the United States as the most promising field for American-Italian cooperation.

FRG PROPOSED SITE OF U.S. NEUTRON BOMBS

LD041237 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 4 TASS -- The United States secretly set up the production of neutron weapons in the period of 1981 to 1984. More than 400 neutron warheads for "Lance" missiles and neutron shells for 203 mm howitzers are already kept at the Pentagon's military base in New York State. The Pentagon intends to station neutron munitions first of all at its bases in the FRG as well as in a number of other West European member-countries of NATO. West German television has exposed those most dangerous militarist preparations of the U.S. military. In the "Monitor" program is quoted from documents of U.S. Congress and from speeches by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and by U.S. General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe.

PRAVDA SCORES FRG STANCE ON WEST BERLIN

PM041401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Viktor Kabanov "Commentator's Column": "Common Interests"]

[Text] West Berlin — It has been 14 years since the four powers -- the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France -- signed the agreement on West Berlin. Along with other well-known treaties and agreements concluded in the past between the socialist countries and the FRG, it helped to a great extent to improve the political atmosphere in central Europe and was an important element of international detente. Past years have fully confirmed its necessity and vitality.

However, despite the many undoubtedly positive results produced by this agreement, which takes objective account of the interests of all the parties involved, it must also be said, unfortunately, that unlike the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, not all Western politicians, especially those in the FRG, follow its spirit or its letter.

It is common knowledge that the key provision of the accord is West Berlin's nonsubordination to and nonmembership of the FRG. Despite this, however, attempts are continuing to change the city's special political status and to claim that it is no different from any other West German land.

Indicative on this level is the congress of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union federal youth organization Junge Union held recently in West Berlin in which FRG Chancellor Kohl and city Mayor Diepgen took part. Speaking from the congress rostrum, they went on at length about the "open German question" to which, it is claimed, West Berlin is central. In other words, doubt was also cast on the corresponding international treaties and the results of World War II. Like the Bonn politicians' implementation of "official acts" in West Berlin, this line is also in direct conflict with the four-power agreement.

The leaders of various revanchist associations "Landsmannschaften" are also giving West Berlin their attention as they try at all costs to resurrect West Berlin's former reputation as a "frontline city." Furthermore, clandestine weapons dumps and weapons workshops are continually being discovered in different parts of the city.

The West Berliners want to live in peace and quiet, and that should be the concern of everyone: the allied powers, the FRG Government, and the city senate. West Berlin must continue to be a constructive element for peace and detente.

COMMUNISTS URGE INCLUSION IN PORTUGAL'S GOVERNMENT

LD031502 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, September 3 TASS -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, has urged the Portuguese working people to work for forming the Democratic National Salavation Government in Portugal to include Communists.

This government, meeting the interests of broad popular masses, he said in an interview with the newspaper DIARIO POPULAR, should involve representatives of all forces that are determined to overcome the present-day deep economic, political and moral crisis plaguing Portugal. The acutest problems, confronted by the country, should be resolved on the basis of a common government platform and strict observance of democratic legality, the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party said.

Alvaro Cunhal has accused right-wing bourgeois parties and also the Socialists' leadership of the attempts to liquidate the gains of the 1974 anti-fascist revolution and stressed that the plans of the internal and external reaction were stymied due to the working people's struggle and called for the mobilization of all national forces with a view to preserving and deepening the people's gains and strengthening Portugal's sovereignty and independence.

GREECE REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN NATO MANEUVERS

LD050852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Greek Government spokesman Lalios has announced that Greece will not take part in the annual "Display Determination-85" NATO maneuvers, because they are counter to the national interests of the country. The maneuvers are to be conducted in the Aegean Sea region. Greece has been refusing to take part in NATO maneuvers that are to be conducted in the Aegean Sea region. Greece has been refusing to take part in NATO maneuvers since 1985. [as heard] It has revised its official military doctrine, which now rules out the possibility of a threat from the Warsaw Pact countries.

MALTESE PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW 4-5 Sep

LD051249 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 5 TASS — President of the Republic of Malta, Agata Barbara, made a stop in Moscow on September 4-5 on her way to Malta.

At the airport she was met and seen off by G. Pallayev, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other officials and Dr. Giuseppe Schembri, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Malta in the USSR.

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES EXPANDING TRADE WITH IRAN

LD051710 Tehran IRNA in English 1636 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 5, IRNA -- The Soviet ambassador to Tehran and Iran's Foreign Ministry officials Thursday called for discussion of bilateral economic relations and said the expansion of trade was in the interest of the two neighborly countries.

Ambassador V.K. Boldyrev and the Foreign Ministry's Director General in charge of Economic Relations Mohamed Hoseyn Adeli met and discussed trade between the two countries Thursday.

Boldyrev said the Soviet Union was prepared to start initial negotiations concerning the joint Iran-Soviet economic commission.

He said Soviet officials were waiting for the arrival of an Iranian delegatin that is to leave Tehran 9 September for trade talks on the joint commission.

Adeli said that the Islamic Republic of Iran was prepared to study issues concerning cooperation between the two countries and to put the topics on the agenda of the joint commission.

He expressed the hope that the study would help the Soviets in solving some of the existing problems.

He said the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that ties between the two neighboring countries, within the framework of understanding and mutual coexistence would serve mutual interests.

SOVIET OFFICIAL SURVEYS MIDEAST ISSUES, SUMMIT

JN060743 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 13

[By Khidr Mansur]

[Text] Amman — Mikhail Kondakov, Supreme Soviet Presidium member and chairman of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries, has said that the USSR will not restore diplomatic relations with Israel at present.

In an exclusive interview with the sister paper JERUSALEM STAR, the Soviet official added that Moscow will not restore these relations unless Israel withdraws from the Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 war.

Kondakov was commenting on recent news agency reports that the USSR was considering restoring diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Kondakov said the USSR supports any positive move toward peace and that Moscow is ready to cooperate with the United States on the question of peace, provided that such cooperation takes place within the framework of an international conference. The Soviet official emphasized the need to convene an international conference embracing all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, with the participation of the United States and the USSR. Kondakov said that his country absolutely supports the PLO in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Kondakov added that at USSR supports all moves to patch up differences between the PLO and Syria and that Moscow calls for the restoration of normal fraternal relations between Jordan and Syria. He said: We consider the restoration of relations between the two fraternal countries an important and urgent topic.

Regarding the superpower summit which is expected to take place in November between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan, Kondakov said the summit agenda will cover all hot issues in the international arena, including the question of Middle East peace.

Kondakov described relations between Jordan and the USSR as very good, adding that they will become even better in the near future.

SYRIAN MINISTER MEETS SOVIET ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

PM050751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 2 September, M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received Ghazi al-Durubi, Syrian minister of oil and mineral wealth, who is in the USSR on a business visit. A wide range of questions of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in the sphere of the oil industry and geology and also the prospects for its further development were examined.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS; LUFTI STEPS IN

LD051434 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, September 5 TASS -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt has accepted the resignation of the government headed by Prime Minister Kamal al-Din Hasan 'Ali. 'Ali Lutfi, who previously held the post of finance minister, was asked to form a new cabinet.

According to MENA news agency, the president urged the new prime minister to adopt more effective measures for developing the economy and ensuring its stability.

TASS ON U.S.-ISRAELI FREE TRADE ZONE AGREEMENT

LD300950 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 30 TASS -- It has been announced here that the implementation of the U.S.-Israeli agreement on setting up a joint free trade zone is due to begin next Sunday. The United States and Israel undertake to lift all barriers in bilateral trade in a span of ten years. The prime goal of the agreement is to assist the Israeli economy which is plagued by deep crisis caused by outsize military spending. The new agreement will make it easier for the Israeli defense industry to obtain Pentagon contracts. In expert opinion, U.S. companies will not benefit from the lifting of restrictions on the import of a number of Israeli commodities.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY

PM031103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 24th Chilean Socialist Party Congress

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends cordial greetings to the 24th Chilean Socialist Party [PS] Congress and wishes it successful work.

Your party, along with Chile's other revolutionary and democratic forces, is waging a courageous struggle to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship which took freedom away from the Chilean people and brought them innumerable sufferings, hunger, and poverty. The junta rules by relying on terror and taking reprisals against anyone who shows the slightest dissatisfaction with its anti-people policy; it tries to split the democratic forces opposing it. The dictatorship remains in power by exploiting the support of U.S. imperialism, which is striving within the framework of its militarist and hegemonist course to crush the peoples' liberation movement and deprive them of their inalienable right to stride along the path of independence and social progress.

Virtually all sections of the population are currently opposing the fascist regime. Under these conditions the cohesion and unity of action of all opponents of the dictatorship are particularly important.

Soviet Communists and the Soviet people have always sided and will continue to side with the Chilean patriots' just cause. We believe that freedom and democracy will triumph on Chilean soil. We wish the Chilean PS and all Chilean democrats success in their courageous struggle against the dictatorship and for a free and democratic Chile!
The CPSU Central Committee.

PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES NEW BOLIVIAN LEADERS

PM030748 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Congratulations Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro congratulating him on his accession to the lofty post of head of state and wishing him successes in his activity. The telegram also contains congratulations and best wishes to the president and the friendly Bolivian people on the country's national holiday, Independence Day. In an answering telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V. Paz Estenssoro expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wishes.

The telegrams express the hope that mutually advantageous Soviet-Bolivian relations will continue to develop in the interests of both peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace throughout the world.

The USSR Foreign Ministry has sent a telegram to Gaston Araoz Levy, Bolivian minister of foreign affairs and worship, conveying congratulations and wishes for success in connection with his appointment to this post. In an answering telegram to the USSR Foreign Ministry, G. Araoz Levy conveyed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams express the hope that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Bolivia will develop further in a constructive way for the good of the two countries' peoples.

GORBACHEV VISITS GAS FIELDS IN TYUMEN OBLAST

LD051823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, arrived today in Urengoy, a major gas-extraction region, from Nizhnevartovsk. Ten trunk pipelines, which supply the country's national economy with natural gas, originate from this point. This gasfield deposit's workers will embark on the planned level of natural gas extraction in the first year of the coming 5-year plan, and gas condensate extraction also will be simultaneously increased.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited a powerful installation for the integrated preparation of gas, one of the industry's foremost projects. He inspected progressive technological equipment manufactured in the country, through the use of which the installation's collective attained the highest productivity in Western Siberia: 20 billion cubic meters of gas annually. A report was supplied on the progress of work in the creation of an automated control system for the technological processes based on microprocessors, the assembly of which is being completed. This will ensure the operation of the project virtually without personnel to service it, as well as a more qualitative preparation of raw material and its rational use. Systems similar to this are already being assembled at a number of installations. They are due to be used in the difficult natural conditions of the far north, in particular at the Yamburg gas deposits.

Comrade Gorbachev stressed that the broad adoption of automation, electronics, and microprocessing technology will ensure the attainment of a higher level of gas extraction, with a considerable reduction in manpower, an acceleration in the rate of scientific-technical progress, and a main trend [magistralnoye napravleniye] in the steady development of the national economy's fuel and energy and raw material base.

In his conversations with workers and specialists, he made a close study of how the plan tasks and socialist commitments are being fulfilled. The gas workers and construction workers told him of the competition among their collectives in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. Enhanced pledges for above-plan gas extraction have been adopted to mark the congress' opening.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited a works for the integrated preparation of gas condensate for transportation. The creation of such enterprises paves the way for a more effective use of the deposit's natural wealth.

Comrade Gorbachev arrived in Surgut in the second half of the day. He visited Surgut GRES, which they call here the power center of the middle Ob region's oilfields and towns. The capacity of the sections which are in operation is 3.3 million kilowatts [kw] and of those under construction 4.8 million kw.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev acquainted himself with the progress of the construction of the GRES-2. Its first power set, with a capacity of 800,000 kw, was put into operation this spring. He spoke with assembly and testing workers who are preparing the second set for commissioning at the end of this month. The GRES operates on throughput oil and natural gas, which has enabled a considerable reduction in the cost of electricity. It was emphasized that the use of the country's scientific and technological achievements during the construction of the Surgut GRES will increase the reliability of the electricity supplies of Western Siberia's oil and gas industry projects.

Comrade Gorbachev then visited the central base for the production services of electrical loading installations where he inspected oil and gas field equipment. He was shown equipment that carries out underground and major repairs of wells, mechanized work units, technological transport, and cross-country vehicles. During his inspection, special attention was drawn to the need to improve the quality of equipment.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that the radical acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the main lever for the national economy's intensification and the better use of accumulated potential. We must switch from improving existing technology and modernizing machinery and equipment to principally new technological systems and to the high-quality technology of recent generations which provide the highest efficiency.

In the Surgut Gorkom, Comrade Gorbachev had a conversation with heads of ministries, associations, central directorates, local party, administrative, and economic bodies, and specialists. Under discussion were questions of the accelerated development in Tyumen Oblast of the oil industry, electrical power engineering, transport construction, integrated house construction, and social welfare and cultural amenity projects. During conversations, which were of a cordial and businesslike nature, the workers of the enterprises and the people of Novyy Urengoy and Surgut told Mikhail Sergeyevich that they, and their labor collectives, unanimously approve of and support the party's course towards strengthening discipline order, towards eliminating drunkenness, and the line adopted in the struggle for economy and thrift by everyone at his workplace.

Accompanying Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his visit to Urengoy and Surgut were: Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yeltsin, CPSU secretary; Comrade Antonov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Baybakov and Scherbina, Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; and Comrade Bogomyakov, Tyumen Obkom first secretary.

Comrade Gorbachev arrived in Tyumen today from Surgut.

Gorbachev at Oil-Gas Meeting

LD061018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russion 1001 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Tyumen, 6 Sep TASS -- A conference of the party-economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts took place today, at which the tasks of the further development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex and the efficient utilization of resources were discussed.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Aleksey Antonov, Nikolay Baybakov, and Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR and RSFSR ministers, the managers of a number of associations and enterprises, and secretaries of party organizations.

The conference was opened by Mikhail Gorbachev. He said that the CPSU Central Committee decided to hold this conference in order to discuss ways of implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the comprehensive development of the oil and gas industry in the period 1986-90.

Those who spoke at the conference stressed that the state is directing enormous funds to development of the Western Siberian complex. It is essential that capital investments and material and technical resources should be exploited with a high yield. To this end, it is required that capital construction in the region be raised to a higher level.

It was noted that the large program for the construction of main transportation routes in West Siberia should be worked through more deeply by scientists. Science should make a more weighty contribution to the development of the oil and gas complex.

Mikhail Gorbachev made a speech to the party economic aktiv.

DEMICHEV SPEAKS AT CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OPENING

PM041536 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Match Open!"]

[Excerpt] The opening of the world chess championship match between A. Karpov and G. Kasparov took place in the P.I. Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow 2 September.

In his opening address P.N. Demichev, chairman of the match organizing committee, expressed confidence that the upcoming match will enrich the world chess school.

UZBEK DEPUTY MINISTER FIRED FOR ABUSE OF OFFICE

[WA290800] [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 50-word notice that the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet has released Akram Rustamovich Khodzhayev from his duties as deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers "for shortcomings in his work and for abuse of his position in securing living space for members of his family."

KUZNETSOV AWARDS RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH HEAD

LD301009 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 30 TASS -- The Order of the Red Banner of Labour was presented to Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia by First Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov in the Kremlin today.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the head of the Russian Orthodox Church upon the high government award with which he was decorated for his patriotic activity in defence of peace and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF GRAIN HARVEST

LD042119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today published data on progress of the harvest in the country. Grain and pulse crops have been cut by the beginning of September on 77.7 million hectares. A considerable amount of work has been carried out precisely over the past week. In that period reapers have covered almost 1/5 of the total area. These days efficient use is being made of transport for moving the harvest. Efficient organization of work has allowed grain growers of the Altay, Tselinograd and Kustanay Oblasts to gather grain over the past week from almost 500,000 hectares. Now combines are going out into the fields where grain crops were grown under intensive technology, and special attention is being paid to procuring the highest quality wheats. These days the harvest has been basically completed on farms in the mid-Volga and the Central Chernozem Zone. Under favorable weather conditions gathering the harvest is being completed in farms of the non-Chernozem Zone.

Over half of the flax has now been cut on farms which grow that crop. Mass harvesting of potatoes has started in virtually all agricultural areas. They have so far been harvested on 6 percent of the area. Cotton-growers have also started work and processing of raw cotton of the new harvest has started.

In the republics of Central Asia and also in the extreme south of the Russian Federation rice has started arriving from the fields at procurements enterprises.

Good Harvest Predicted

LD041639 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The weather is now favorable for the harvesting of grain in many regions of the Urals, Kazakhstan, and Siberia. According to preliminary figures, a good harvest has been grown in the country on the whole. More grain will be taken in than the average for the past 4 or 5 years.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS PROGRESS OF SILAGE MAKING

PM281333 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Animal expert M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "The Main Feed"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 19 August the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises had procured 61.6 million metric tons of hay, 67.6 million metric tons of haylage, and 41.2 million metric tons of straw, chaff, and other coarse feed. Some 5.3 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed had been produced. The laying in of silage is developing on a more and more extensive scale. Some 34.9 million metric tons have been obtained, which is 13 percent of the plan.

Not for nothing is silage called the main winter feed. On most farms today it constitutes the bulk of the winter diet for dairy animals, cattle being fattened up, sheep, and even hogs. The successful wintering of livestock and their productivity during the period when they are in stalls depend to a considerable extent on the way in which the farms cope with the laying in of silage and how fully its feed qualities are preserved. Silage can be fed to livestock all the year round and this is important when switching to the progressive technique of year-round uniform feeding.

This is how matters stand as regards procurement of ready silage in the union republics in terms of percentage of the plan: RSFSR 15, Ukraine 9, Belorussia 25, Uzbekistan 18, Kazakhstan 2, Georgia 19, Azerbaijan 19, Lithuania 48, Moldavia 0.2, Latvia 52, Kirgizia 8, Tajikistan 37, Armenia 34, Turkmenia 36, Estonia 67.

In publishing these figures, it is by no means our wish that it should be perceived as a call to speed up work at silage trenches -- as if to say, you farmers in Moldavia and Kazakhstan, look how far the Estonian farmers are ahead of you; pull yourselves together and speed up. No such thing; you cannot compare the country's different zones or different years. It all depends on the specific weather conditions, the state of the silage crops, farm equipment, and many other factors. The one criterion everywhere is the selection of the procurement time in order to obtain not just a larger quantity of succulent feed, but feed which is more nutritious and which meets the requirements of silage-making techniques.

When talking about techniques, one usually mentions such conditions as filling the trenches rapidly (in not longer than 4-5 days) and packing the feed carefully. This is important, of course, but it is even more important to select the right raw material for silage. Its quality depends primarily on when the main silage crops, corn and sunflowers, are harvested. Often corn is cut for silage at the milky-waxy stage of ripeness, and frequently even when the grain is milkripe. But these plants contain too much -- over 80 percent -- moisture, which makes it difficult to obtain good feed and which increases losses. Moreover, the nutritional value of silage made from this material is small. In every respect it is much better to store corn in the waxy stage -- 1 kg of the resultant feed will contain 0.3-0.34 of a feed unit. Silage is succulent feed. But it is a bad thing if it gets too succulent. One of the feed procurement worker's chief tasks is to obtain silage containing as much dry matter as possible. The principle is that a higher moisture content requires that the plants for ensiling be chopped into larger pieces and that they be compressed less. Failure to observe this requirement inevitably results in losses of plant juices together with the most valuable nutrients, including sugars, which are so essential to the normal silage-making process.

Corn with a moisture content of 75 percent should be cut into 2-4 cm pieces; 75-80 percent moisture requires 5-7 cm lengths; 80-85 percent moisture requires 8-10 cm lengths, and more than 85 percent requires 10-12 cm lengths. In the first case it requires careful packing; in the last case only moderate packing is needed.

I mention these widely known truths because, as the editorial mailbag shows, the basic rules are often broken. In many places it has become the rule when making silage of any kind to chop the plants far too small and to pack the material too tightly. And worst of all, as in previous years, plants are being put in the trenches before they are ripe enough. I was told at the Hydrometeorological Center that only in southern parts of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus has corn reached the waxy stage. In most parts of that republic of Central Chernozem oblasts of the RSFSR the crop is at the milky-waxy and even milky stage. Making silage out of it is like laying in water for the winter. But in a number of Ukrainian oblasts farmers are busy making silage, thus condemning livestock to a meager diet. During the week under review nearly 1.3 million metric tons of succulent (too succulent!) material out of a planned 5.2 million metric tons was placed in trenches in Voronezh Oblast. One would be delighted with this procurement rate were it not for the above-mentioned fact: Underripe corn is being used to make silage. The same can be said of some farms in Belgorod, Kursk, and Tambov Oblasts.

All this makes one think of pay and of the organization of competition among succulent feed procurement workers. In both cases the chief indicator is the tons of green material in the storage facilities. I even heard an oblast-level worker say: We must hurry; recently a cartload of corn material weighed more than 5 metric tons; today a cart carries a little more than 3 metric tons. The fact that they are tons of water does not matter; it is tons that bring the wages and the esteem. It is probably time to switch to recording silage (and other feed as well) stocks in terms of dry material content, in terms of the real, rather than listed nutritional value. Then there would be no cases like those in Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan oblasts where material with a moisture content of 80 and even 90 percent has been placed in trenches.

Of course, the harvesting of corn at optimal times requires very efficient organization of all operations and highly productive use of equipment. Not everywhere has the work been properly organized in good time. In mid-August in a number of areas of Rostov Oblast about 30 percent of the silage combines still needed overhauling and in the Don area in general their readiness is at a lower level than last year. In Tashkent Oblast, where the best period for harvesting corn for silage arrived a long time ago, only one-half of the units were operating. The same situation existed in Andizhan Oblast.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-4 SEP

LD050517 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russion on 3-4 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 September

In Perm Oblast, farmers have cut grains from half the sown area. Grains occupy over 1 million hectares in the oblast. (0001)

Tatar farmers have sold one million metric tons of grain to the state: (0400)

Ryazan Oblast farms have dispatched 550,000 metric tons of grain from the new harvest to the state so far. (0600)

Over the last week, grains were harvested from nearly 5 million hectares. To date, grain has been cut on 12 million hectares, nearly half of the entire grain area sown this spring in Kazakhstan. (0600)

Southwest Belorussian regions have started the potato harvest. (0600)

The rice harvest is under way in Dagestan. (0600)

4 September

Ukrainian farmers have started sowing winter grains, which will occupy nearly 9 million hectares in the republic. (0104)

Grain harvesting is well under way in Omsk Oblast; bad weather is delaying the speed of the harvest. (0200)

Grain has been cut on one-third of the sown area in Kurgan Oblast. It has been threshed on 250,000 hectares. Harvesting started later than usual here, and work has been hampered by (?frequent) heavy rain. (0200)

Ryazan rayons are performing well in the grain harvest (0400)

Sugar beet harvest is under way in Penza Oblast. (0400)

Feed procurement continues in Kazakhstan. The year's plan for hay procurement has been fulfilled by Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, and Kustanay Oblasts. In all 13.5 million tons of hay, about 5 million tons of haylage, and 240,000 tons of grass meal have been procured. Last year's results have been exceeded in all main indices. However, a number of the republic's oblasts are considerably behind in feed procurement, and are wasting the best time for this work. State and collective farms in Dzhezkazgan, Guryev, and Aktyubinsk Oblasts have laid in only a little more than half of the annual amount of coarse feed needed. They are also behind in haylage and vitaminized grass meal procurements. Hay is being laid in slowly in Chimkent Oblast. (0801)

Omsk Oblast: Grain is being harvested from the second million hectares. (1800)

BRIEFS

PLANT IMMUNIZATION -- Moscow, 30 August (TASS) -- A new preparation halves the losses in yields caused by diseases, is harmless for plants and for man, and does not disturb the ecological balance. It has been created on the basis of a new principle for the immunization of plants. This principle has been developed by Soviet scientists, journalists were told at the Institute of Biochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences. As is known, almost one-third of the potential harvest dies each year in the world from diseases and pests, despite the use of pesticides. The greatest damage to cultivated plants is inflicted by parisitic fungi, of which there are no less than 10,000 varieties in nature. The new means of protecting plants is directed first and foremost against them. It is based on the use of mechanisms for combatting diseases created by nature. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0659 GMT 30 Aug LD]